

HIEROGLYPH
STENCILS

CRAFTY
HISTORIES

Creative Fun

EGYPTIAN ACTIVITY BOOK

Now I've got the
hang of it, I'm going to
make a really big one.



Look at
my magical
fridge
magnet.

SUE AND STEVE WEATHERILL

WHAT DO THESE WORDS MEAN?

PVA glue – this is used not just as glue but also as a primer to stop paint sinking into a surface. It also makes surfaces waterproof. To make primer, mix some glue with three times the amount of water. Keep any left over in a labelled jar. Wash brushes as soon as possible after use.

Sandpaper – sanding a surface helps paint or glue to stick to it. Rub the surface with rough sandpaper or a sanding block.

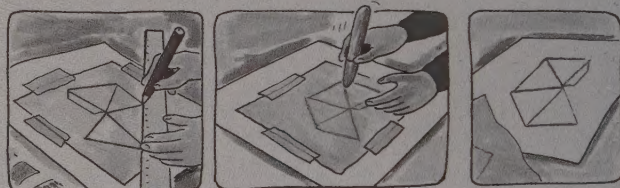
Scoring – doing this makes card easier to fold. Hold a ruler along the line and run the blunt side of some scissors lightly along it. If the card needs to bend more, do this again. You can use a compass point instead of scissors.

TAKE CARE!

Be extra careful and have an adult standing by where you see a red star. When using a craft knife, put a board under whatever you are cutting and use a ruler to help guide the knife.

Templates – you can copy the templates in the book in several ways.

- 1 **Tracing on to card or paper:**
Fix a piece of tracing paper over the template using masking tape. Use a ruler, if necessary, to trace the drawing carefully. Turn over the tracing paper and tape it on to card or paper. Use the smooth end of a pen to rub over all the lines on the tracing paper to transfer the image on to the card or paper. (Don't worry that it is reversed!)



- 2 **Photocopying or scanning into a PC:**
You can enlarge or reduce the size and print on to coloured paper.

950.308

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Whatever you choose to make first you'll need plenty of packaging so it's a good idea to start collecting it in advance. Ask people to save things for you instead of throwing them away.

You can flatten cardboard boxes and cereal packets to save space. Rinse plastic bottles and leave them to dry. Prepare an area to work in and have lots of old newspapers handy if you are using glue and paints.



HOW TO MAKE MAGIC AMULETS

Amulets were sacred lucky charms for the living and the dead. The ankh was the hieroglyphic symbol of life. It meant health and happiness. The eye of Horus, or wedjat eye, was a powerful protection against evil. The scarab beetle was the most popular amulet. It was the symbol of birth and eternal life.

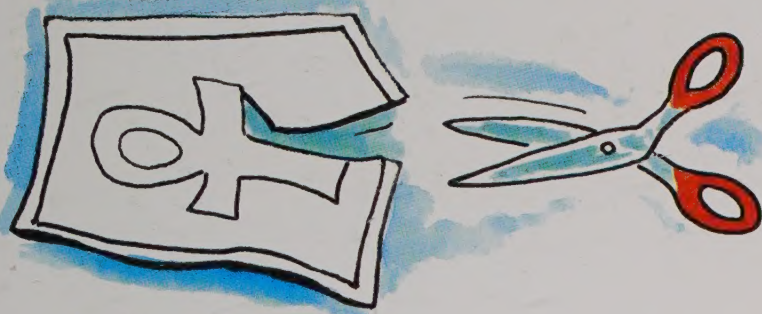
YOU'LL NEED:

Scissors, tracing paper, masking tape, pencil, paper, PVA glue, card, paints, felt-tips or metallic pens, decorative string or magnetic strip.

Are you looking at me?

1

Copy the templates on to paper (see the instructions on the inside front cover).



2

Glue them on to a piece of card, cut round and decorate with the paints and pens.

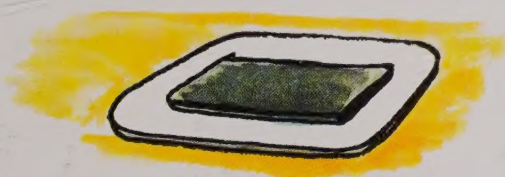
3

Paint over with a mix of half water and half PVA to give a shiny finish. Allow to dry.



4

To hang your amulet, glue the ends of the string on to the back. Cover them by gluing another piece of card over the top.



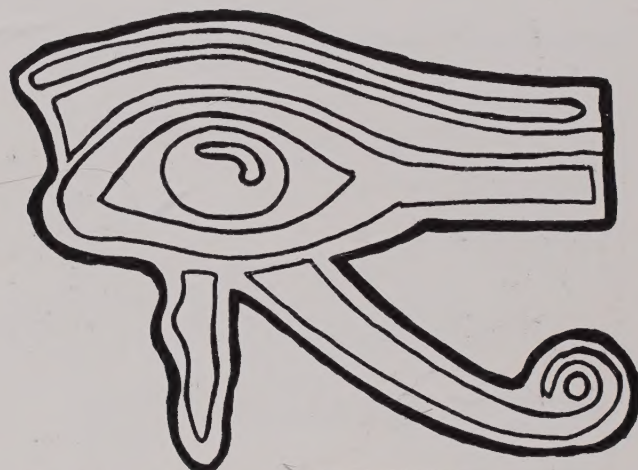
5

To make a magnet, cut a piece of magnetic strip to size and stick on the back.

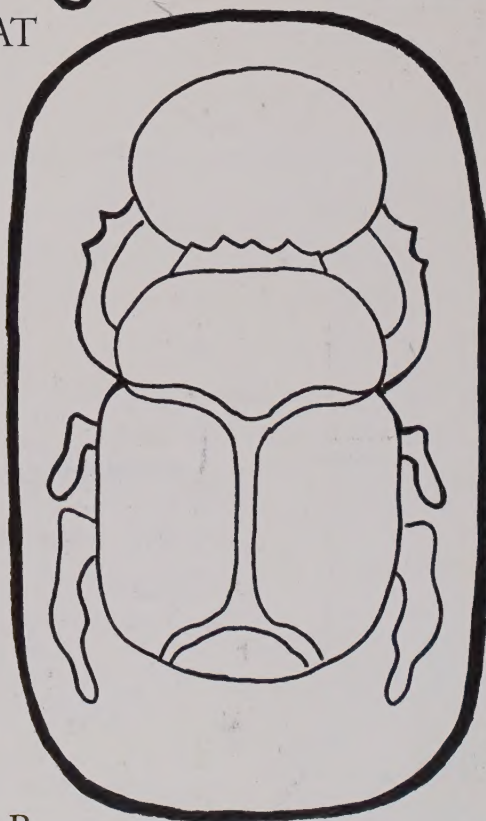
TEMPLATES



ANKH



WEDJAT
EYE



SCARAB

WHO PUT THE 'Y' IN PYRAMIDS?

Egypt is known for its pyramids. The most famous are the pyramids of Giza and the biggest of them is the Great Pyramid. It is the first, and last remaining, of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

We think it was built as the tomb to beat all tombs for the Pharaoh Khufu (or Cheops).



SPHINX

I was there, but I'm not telling.

It is 146 metres high and was the biggest building in the world for nearly 4,500 years.

It's still the heaviest at 6 million tonnes!



The outer stones fit so perfectly that a knife can't be pushed between them.

It contains about 2.3 million blocks of stone. Each weighs about 2 tonnes.

Inside are secret passages leading to a central burial chamber.

PYRAMAGIC

In the Middle Ages, it was thought that the stones had been flown into position after being put on sheets of papyrus like magic carpets.

Left a bit.



PYRAMAD?

Today, people with unusual ideas about the pyramids are called pyramidiots.



They think that spacemen built them...



...or the man from Atlantis, (a lost land drowned by the great flood)...



...and that the Ancient Egyptians sailed over to America in a papyrus boat and showed the Mexicans how to build their pyramids.

Muchos gracias.



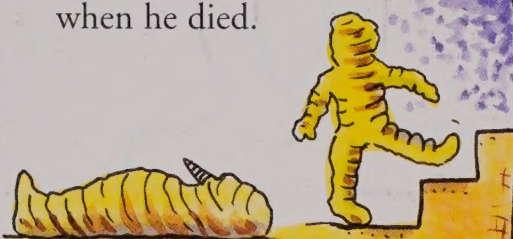
PYRAMEX

FIRST STEPS

The very first pyramid was built about 2,650 BC to be the tomb of Pharaoh Zoser.



It was seen as his stairway to heaven when he died.



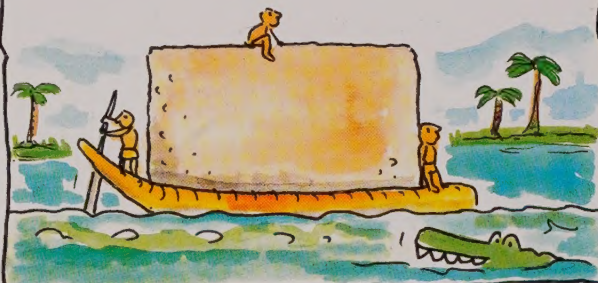
How did the Ancient Egyptians make something so big, yet have such accurate measurements?

They only had copper, stone and wooden tools.

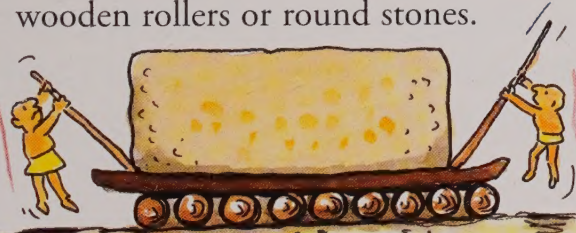
Ow!



We think they floated giant stones down the Nile on barges, then along canals to the pyramid.



Then the stone blocks were levered on to wooden sledges, wooden rollers or round stones.



Finally they were pulled up ramps built around the pyramid.

Watch the corner, mate!



Ramps made of small stones or mud bricks.

But nobody has fully explained how the Great Pyramid was built. See what you can find out.



Using the wonders of today like robots, satellites and DNA, we are learning more and more about the wonders of the past. Soon, someone will solve the mysteries of the Great Pyramid. It could be you!



PYRAMEDICS



HOW TO MAKE A PYRAMID

Have a go at making your own Great Pyramid. Make a small one first to see how it works, then make a bigger one. It could even be big enough to get inside and frighten people using a ghostly voice! Give your Great Pyramid an aged look by tearing off the paper in places to show the corrugations underneath. Use your paints to make it look old or new.

YOU'LL NEED:

Scissors, craft knife, glue, ruler, pencil, tracing paper, masking tape, ballpoint pen, thin card, large piece of corrugated cardboard and drawing-pin.

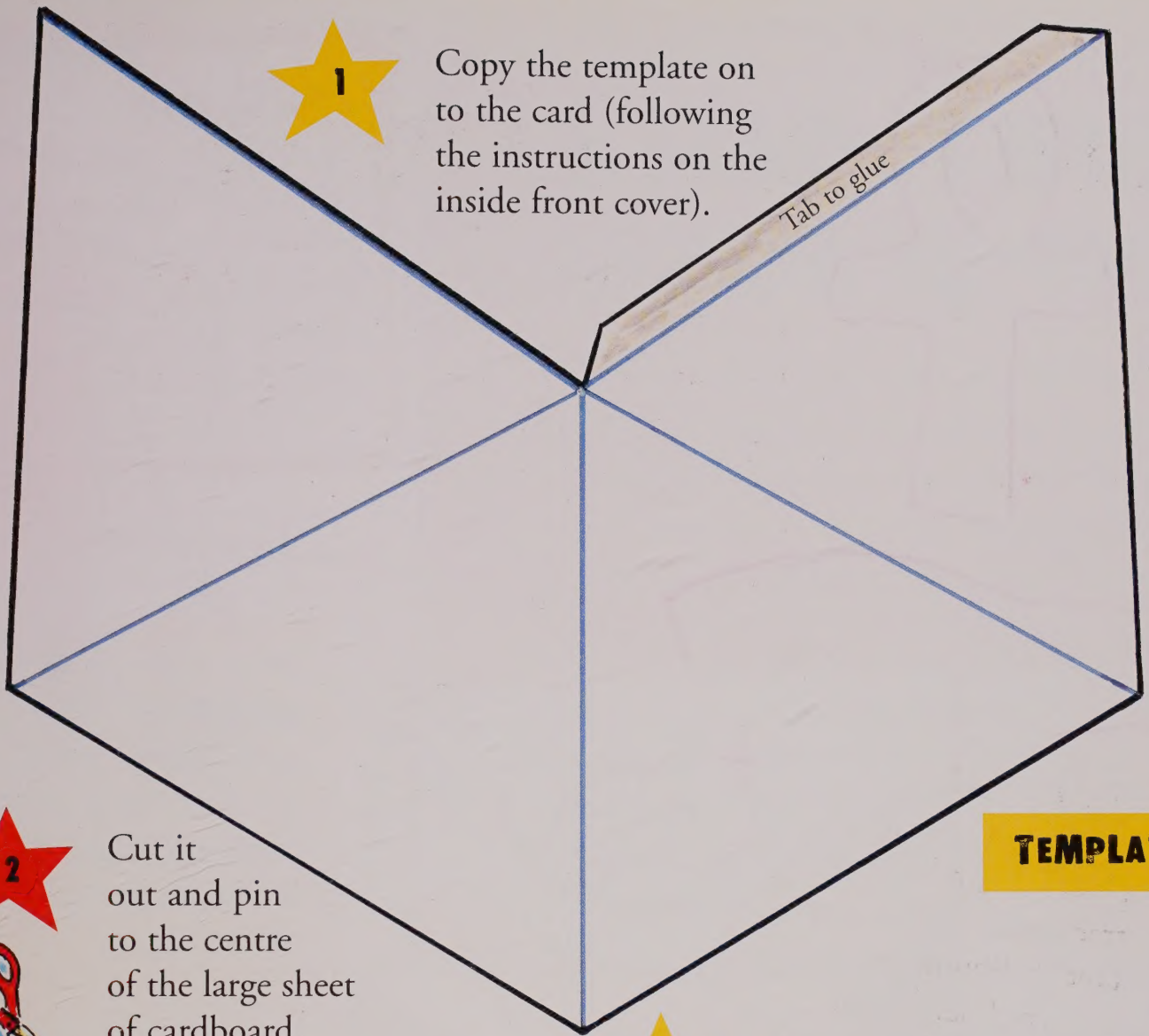


WHEN THEY WERE NEW, THE PYRAMIDS WERE COVERED IN BRILLIANT WHITE LIMESTONE WHICH WOULD HAVE GLINTED IN THE SUNLIGHT. WHAT A MAGNIFICENT SIGHT!





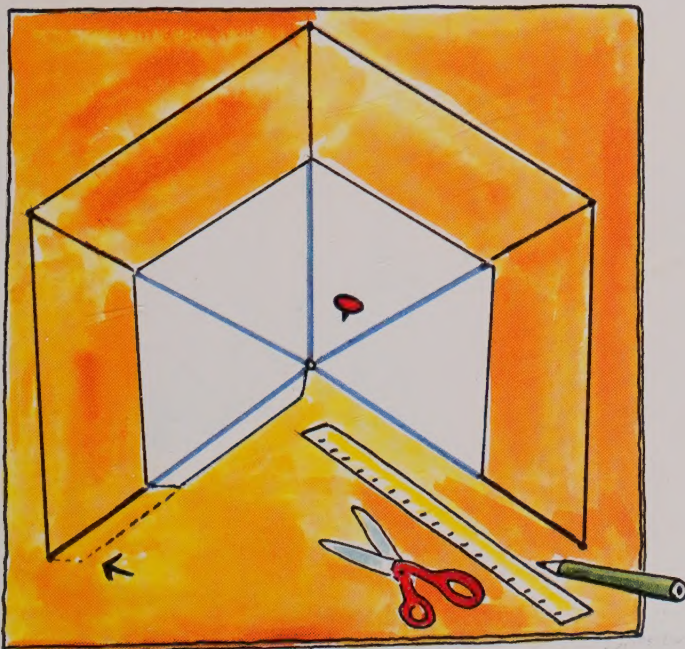
Copy the template on to the card (following the instructions on the inside front cover).



TEMPLATE



Cut it out and pin to the centre of the large sheet of cardboard.



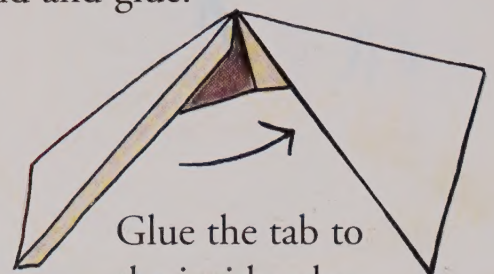
Use your ruler to extend the five blue lines by equal lengths. Draw four lines to join the ends.



Remove the template and draw the lines to the centre.



Extend the tab, cut out, score, fold and glue.



Glue the tab to the inside edge.

HOW TO MAKE A POP-UP MUMMY

The Ancient Egyptians believed in life after death, but only if their bodies were perfectly preserved. These were embalmed and wrapped in linen bandages. The preserved body was called a mummy.

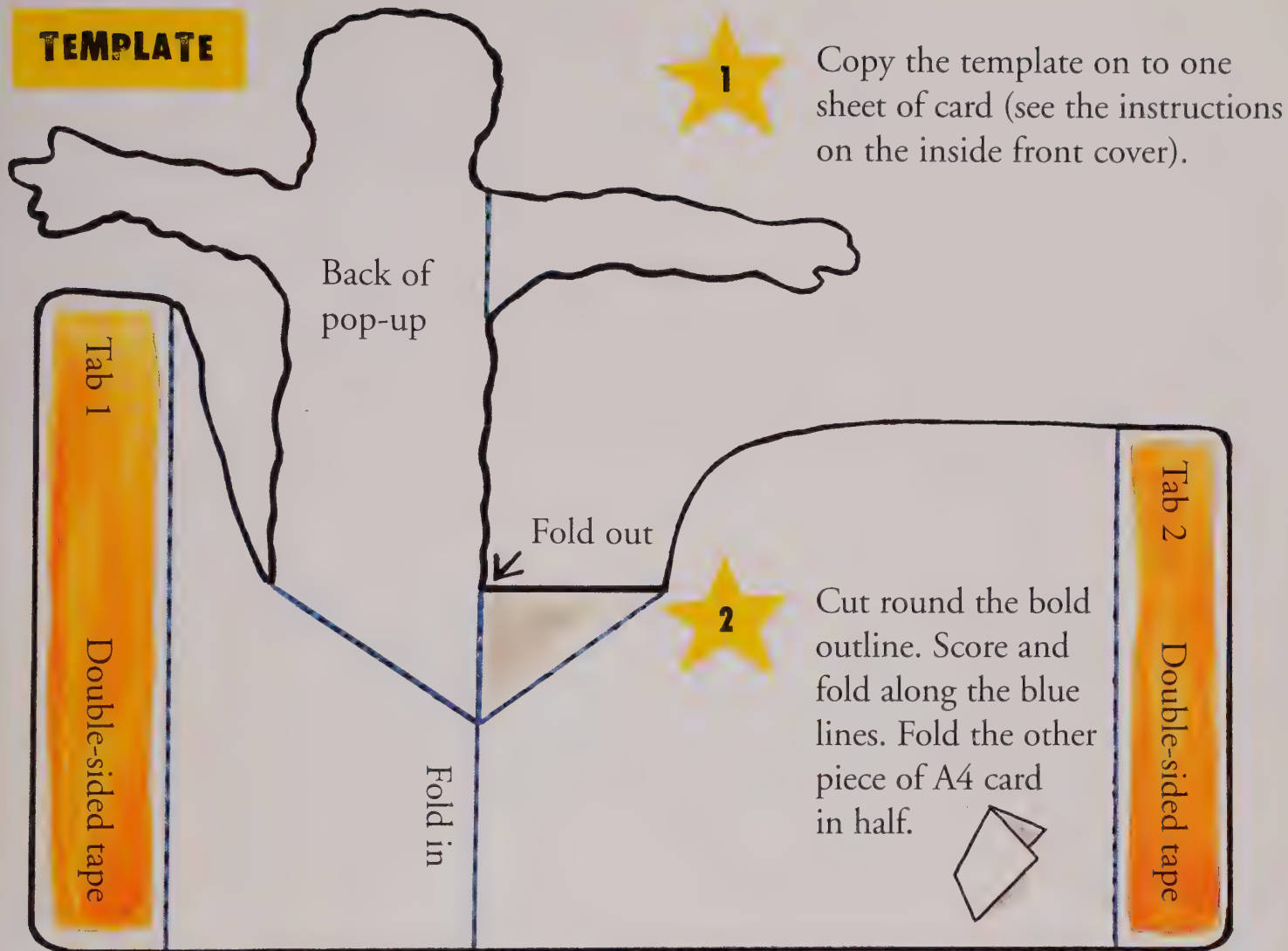
YOU'LL NEED:

2 sheets A4 card, pencil, tracing paper, masking tape, ballpoint pen, scissors, ruler, double-sided tape, paints and felt-tips.

EVERYONE LOVES MUMMIES. THEY ARE FUNNY AND SCARY. THE FIRST MUMMY FILM WAS MADE OVER 100 YEARS AGO!

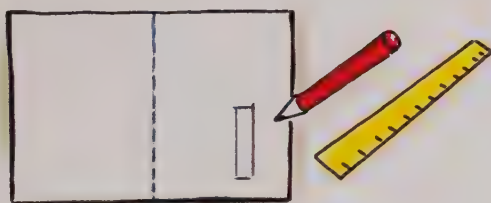


TEMPLATE



1 Copy the template on to one sheet of card (see the instructions on the inside front cover).

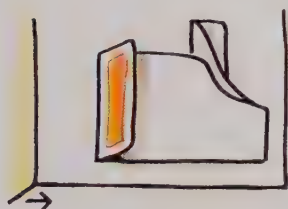
2 Cut round the bold outline. Score and fold along the blue lines. Fold the other piece of A4 card in half.



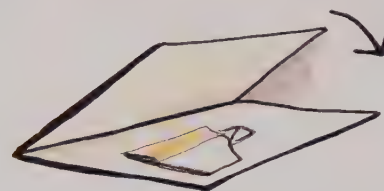
3 Draw a rectangle 10 x 2 cm, 3 cm from the edges of the card.



4 Using double-sided tape stick tab 1 carefully to the rectangle.



5 Fold the pop-up flat and put double-sided tape on the back of tab 2.



6 Press the card shut. Open to activate the mummy. Decorate your card using your stencils and paints and felt-tips.

DRAW LIKE AN EGYPTIAN

There is nothing quite like Egyptian art. The artists had to follow strict rules. They drew using a square grid and each part of the body would take up its correct number of squares. If someone in the picture was important they were drawn larger than the others!



YOU'LL NEED:

Squared paper, ruler,
pencil, paints, gold
and silver pens.

The head
is always
a side view.

The eye is
a front view.



The shoulders
and chest are
drawn as seen
from the front.

The rest of the
body is drawn
as a side view.

The feet are
very long.



BC

3,100 BC

Earliest recorded history of Egypt.
Hieroglyphs first used.



Walking fish glyph
(No translation yet!)

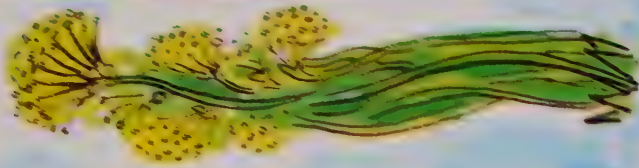
2,700-2,400 BC

The Great Pyramids built at Giza (near Cairo)



ANCIENT EGYPT

Egypt is the world's largest oasis. A thin strip of fertile land, it stretches for 1,200 kilometres along the banks of Africa's longest river, the Nile. The Ancient Egyptians called their country 'the gift of the Nile'. The fertile black land by the river they called Kemi. The harsh, endless desert which hemmed them in, they called Desret, the red land.



Alexandria
Rosetta
Mediterranean Sea

AD

AD 1799

The Rosetta Stone is found which leads to Champollion cracking the code to reading the hieroglyphs in AD 1832.

Champollion, Cracking the Code



Giza
Memphis
Pyramids

Cairo

Lower Egypt

Western Desert



1,350 BC

The boy-king Tut-ankh-amun buried in Kings' Valley or Valley of the Kings (near Luxor).



30 BC

Cleopatra, last queen of Egypt dies. Egypt becomes part of the Roman Empire.



Rain is almost unknown in this strange land. The fields are watered by ditches bringing water from the Nile. Before the building of the great dams at Aswan, the Nile flooded every year. This left the fields covered with rich, dark, fertilizing mud which came all the way from the heart of Africa.

AD 1922

The tomb of Tut-ankh-amun is discovered in the Valley of the Kings.



HOW TO MAKE ANCIENT EGYPTIAN SWEETS

The Egyptians did not have sweets as we know them. Although sugar cane is grown along the Nile today, there was no sugar in Ancient Egypt so people used honey, dates or fruit juice to sweeten food. This ancient recipe was found written on a piece of broken pottery.

THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS USED GROUND CUMIN. IT MAY NOT BE TO YOUR TASTE SO WHY NOT PUT HALF THE MIXTURE IN ANOTHER BOWL AND ADD 1/8 - 1/4 TEASPOON TO ONE AND MIX IN WELL.

KITCHENWARE YOU'LL NEED:

Food processor, large bowl, large plate, 2 teaspoons, tablespoon and small paper cases.

INGREDIENTS YOU'LL NEED:

200 g stoned dates, 125 g walnut pieces, 4 tablespoons clear honey, 1 teaspoon ground cinnamon, ground cumin (optional), and ground almonds for coating.





1

First, wash your hands.



2

Ask an adult to help with using the food processor. With the machine set to high, chop the dates till they go into a ball (about 15 seconds). Take them out and put in the bowl.

3

Put the walnuts in the machine and chop for about 10 seconds. Put the dates back into the processor with the walnuts.

4

With the machine set to medium, add the honey and cinnamon through the funnel.



5

Put the mixture back into the large bowl.



6

Pour some ground almonds on to the plate. Roll a teaspoonful of mixture in them until well coated. Use two teaspoons to do this.



7

Put the sweets into small paper cases.

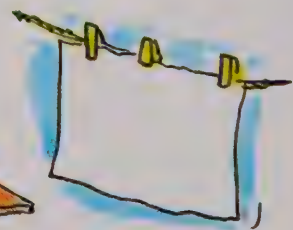
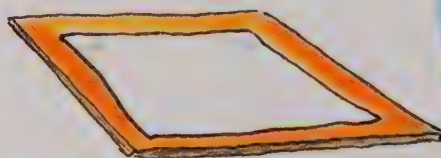
HOW TO MAKE A JEWELLED COLLAR

These beautiful collars were worn by both men and women. Kings and queens and very rich people wore collars made with gold and precious stones. Poorer people made them out of flowers. When the flowers died, they made another one!

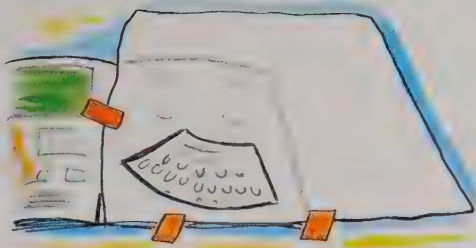


YOU'LL NEED:

40 x 40 cm white poly cotton,
PVA glue mixed with water
1:4, paintbrush, old cardboard,
masking tape, pencil, felt-tips,
pegs, scissors and string or cord.



Lay the material over the old cardboard and paint with PVA mix. Leave two corners so you can pick it up. Hang up to dry. This may take several hours.



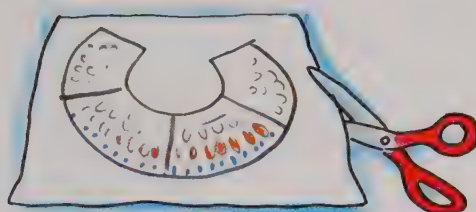
2

When dry and stiff, line up with the book, secure with masking tape and trace the template in pencil.



3

Move the material round, line up and trace again. Repeat until you've got it four times.



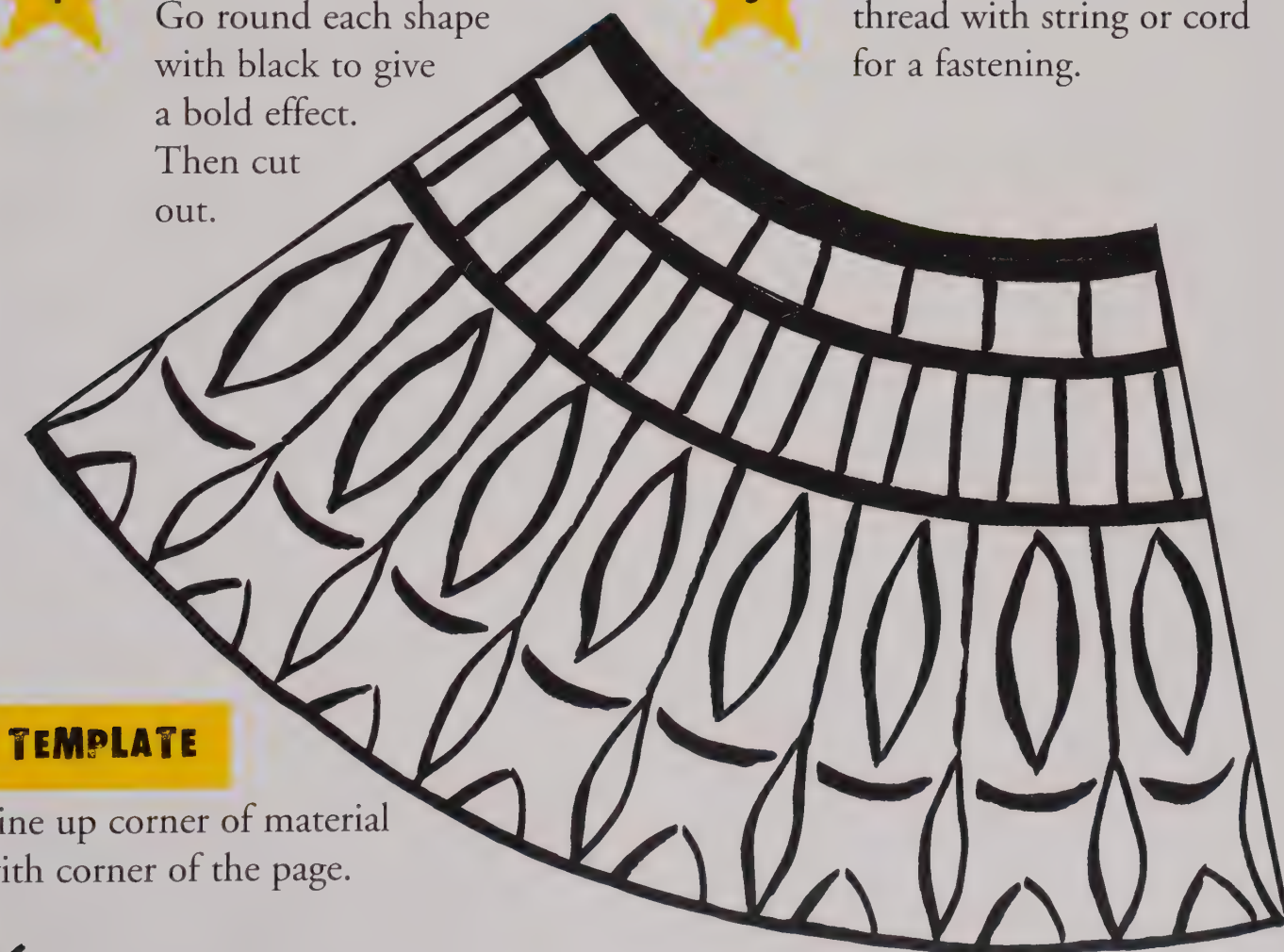
4

Colour with felt-tips. Go round each shape with black to give a bold effect. Then cut out.



5

Make four holes and thread with string or cord for a fastening.



TEMPLATE

Line up corner of material with corner of the page.



HOW TO MAKE DECORATIVE ARMBANDS

As well as collars, the Ancient Egyptians liked to wear armbands and bracelets, decorated in patterns of bright colours.

YOU'LL NEED:

Plastic drink bottle about 5-7 cm wide, scissors, craft knife, rough sandpaper, acrylic paints including white and metallic pens.

1

Wash the bottle and remove the label.



2

Get an adult to help you cut a strip from the bottle.



3

Cut through and round off the corners.



4

Rub sandpaper all over the plastic. Paint with white acrylic paint.

5

When dry, use acrylic paints and pens to decorate with an Egyptian pattern.



HAVE FUN WITH HIEROGLYPHS

The Ancient Egyptians invented one of the very first written languages – a picture language of beautifully drawn birds and animals – called hieroglyphs. The stencil sheet at the back of this book contains 27 glyphs known as the Hieroglyphic Alphabet. Each one stood for a sound. Pages 20-21 shows how they look painted on the walls of tombs and temples. Underneath there is a guide with approximate sounds in English. You can have fun writing English in hieroglyphs just like a secret code.



VWLS
THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS
DIDN'T USE VOWELS
(A, E, I, O, U) AS WE DO
- A BIT LIKE TXTNG!

THEY ALSO WROTE ON PAPER MADE
FROM A REED CALLED PAPYRUS.

TOP TIP - TOP TIP

There are over 700 different glyphs. See if you can find out the meanings of some more.





vulture



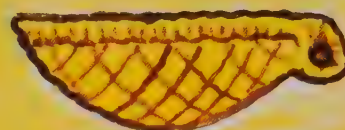
arm



foot



rope
tether



basket



hand



reed



horned viper



jar stand



twisted
rope



shelter



two reeds



cobra



sieve

A vulture
a 
Adam
hat

A arm
a 
Amy
trail

B foot
b 
Bethany
crab

C basket
c 
Chloe
candy

C folded cloth
c 
Alice
peace

Ch rope tether
ch 
Charlie
march

D hand
d 
Daisy
sand

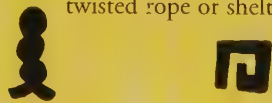
E reed
e 
Peter
get

E 2 reeds
e 
Peter
leave

F horned viper
f 
Freya
off

G jar stand
g 
Abigail
gold

G cobra
g 
George
ginger

H twisted rope or shelter
h 
Holly
who

I reed
i 
Lily
might

J cobra
j 
Jack
jump

K basket
k 
Katie
take

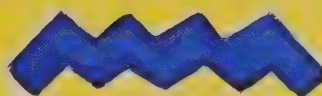
Kh sieve
kh 
Khan
loch



lion



owl



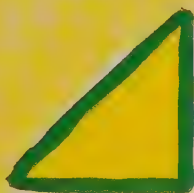
water



lasso



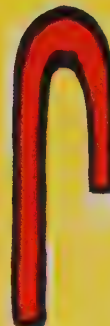
door



slope



mouth



folded
cloth



lake



loaf



animal belly



quail chick



door bolt

L lion
l 
Ellie
love

M owl
m 
Megan
from

N water
n 
Annie
Nile

O lasso
o 
Olivia
coat

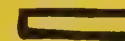
P door
p 
Polly
open

Ph horned viper
ph 
Phoebe
photo

Q slope
q 
Queen
quack

R mouth
r 
Rosie
far

S folded cloth
s 
Sophie
lots

Sh lake
sh 
Josh
shall

T loaf
t 
Tom
flat

Th animal belly
th 
Ethan
the

U quail chick
u 
Luke
jewel

V horned viper
v 
Olivia
yet

W quail chick
w 
Will
twist

X basket + reed
x 
Max
axe

Y 2 reeds
y 
Emily
you

Z door bolt
z 
Zoe
busy

HOW TO MAKE A CARTOUCHE

The names of pharaohs were written inside a rope loop called a cartouche. Let everyone know whose room it is by making a cartouche for your bedroom door. You may have to translate it underneath – not everyone can read Ancient Egyptian!

YOU'LL NEED:

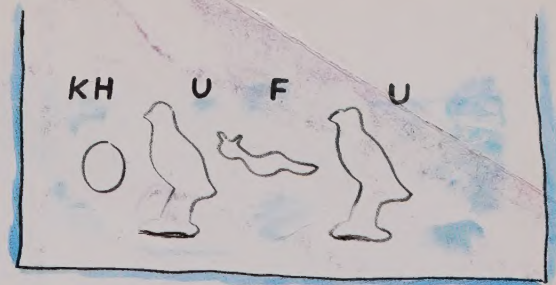
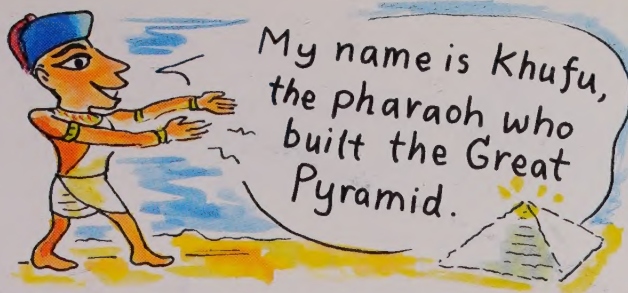
Paper, pencil, ruler, jar, scissors, card, paint and felt-tips, glue, sticky tack or double-sided tape.

DISCOVERING THE NAME OF CLEOPAT(D)RA IN A CARTOUCHE HELPED TO SOLVE THE MYSTERY OF THE HIEROGLYPHS. THEIR MEANING HAD BEEN LOST FOR 1,500 YEARS.



IT HAD BEEN LIKE SOMEONE RECORDING THEIR LIFE ON VIDEOTAPE, THEN BUYING A DVD PLAYER AND FORGETTING HOW TO USE THE OLD MACHINE.



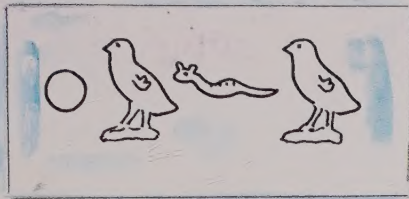


1

Choose the hieroglyphs from pages 20-21 which match the sounds in your name.

2

Draw them lightly in pencil on the paper.

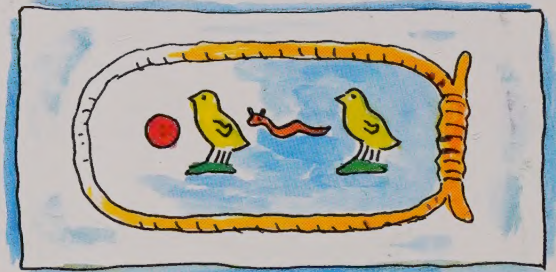
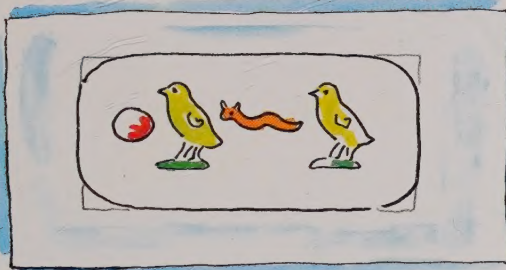


3

Use the ruler to draw a frame round the hieroglyphs.

4

Use the bottom of the jar to draw the corners.

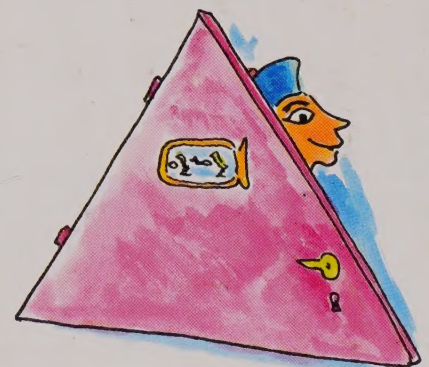
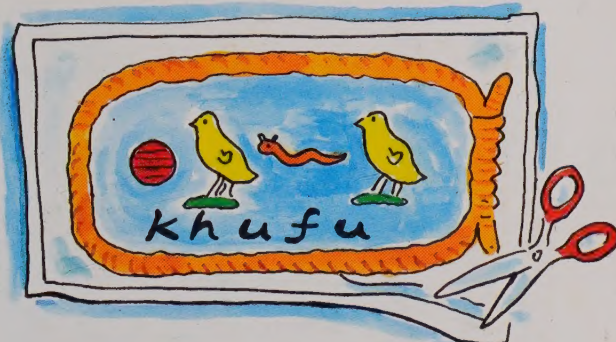


5

Paint or use felt-tips to colour the hieroglyphs. Use pages 20-21 as a guide.

6

Paint or use felt-tips to make the frame look like rope.



7

Glue the cartouche on to card and cut it out.

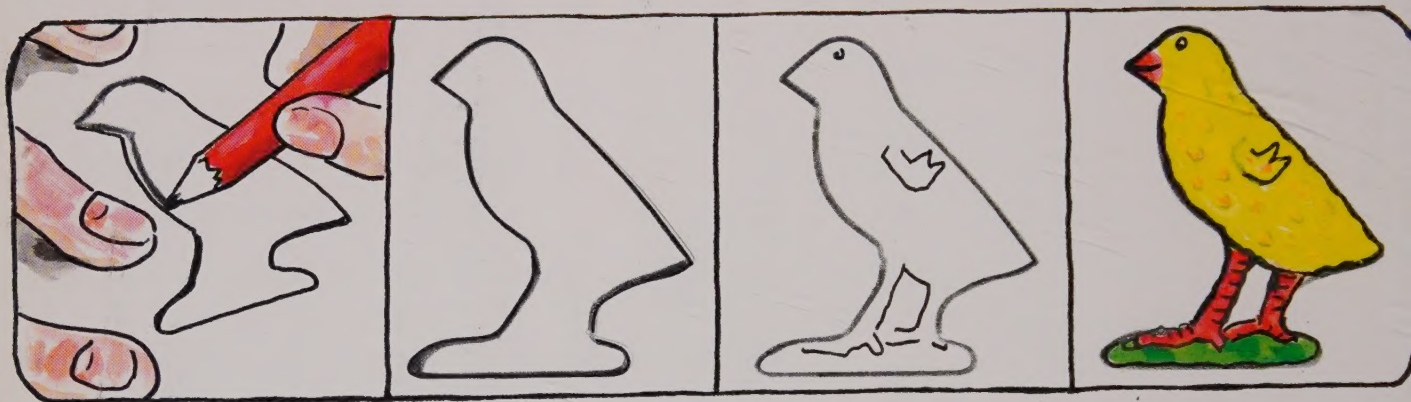
8

Stick to your door using tack or double-sided tape.



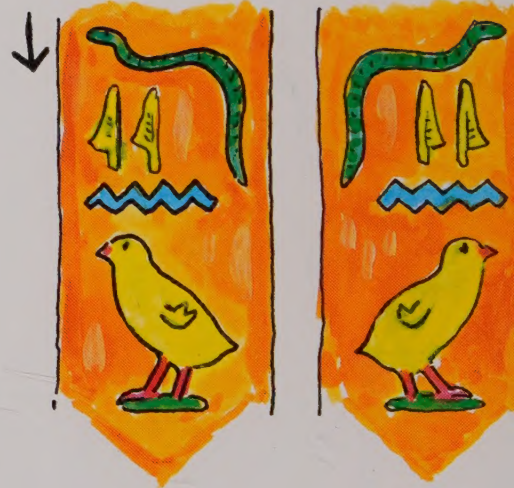
HOW TO USE YOUR STENCILS

Cut or tear off the stencil sheet from the back of the book. Choose a shape and place it over your paper. Hold it in place with masking tape. Draw the outline with soft pencil. The Ancient Egyptians carved hieroglyphs into stone so this will give your shape a shadow effect. Use pages 20-21 as a guide to colouring your shapes.



Hieroglyphs can be read in four different ways but are always read from the way the birds and animals are facing. You can turn your stencil over to make the shapes face the other way.

cobra > 2 reeds > water > chick



Experiment with coloured paper, different textures of paper, wax and coloured crayons.



GLOSSARY

AD – stands for Anno Domini.

It means in
another na
Years were

BC – stands

Time was
up to Chr

DNA – the special information inside each living thing. DNA testing tells us important facts about the living and the dead.

Embalmed – treated with oils and chemicals to stop the body naturally rotting.

Empire – land ruled by one emperor, usually many countries.

Fertilizing – adding plant food to the land to help crops grow. Nile mud was fertilizing.

Oasis – an area of desert where there is water and plants can grow.

Pyramid – building where there was nothing before.

Papyrus – tall plants like reeds which grew along the Nile banks. Egyptians used the stems to make a kind of paper.

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